

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky.
FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF Northampton County.
New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNEL.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

The Cincinnati Convention has met and adjourned. And certainly as it was the largest, so, upon the whole, it was the most harmonious political assemblage of the kind ever known in the United States. For the platform and for the candidates every delegate's vote is recorded, and every district in the United States is represented, California not excepted. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by instituting a comparison between this great convention and the very weakly and disjointed affair which met at Philadelphia in February last, and nominated Fillmore and Donelson. To do so would be absurd on the face of it.

Well, the platform and the candidates of two parties are before the country. The third party—that which the Democratic party will have the severest battle to fight, has not yet made its nomination. The Black Republican champions are yet to enter the arena, and contend for the prize of victory. We must be prepared to meet them and defeat them, whether coming in their own name or in alliance with and under the name of the followers of any other ism.

How are we to meet them? What are our principles—who are our candidates? Are the first national—are they open—are they just—are they constitutional? To answer these interrogatories we need only point to the resolutions adopted at Cincinnati—adopted unanimously and without a single dissenting vote.

And who are our candidates? The name of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was a familiar and a respected name before many of his loudest assailants were born; nay, the very charges now raised against him, were stale and exploded before they knew the first letters of their alphabet. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who supported the Administrations of Monroe and Jackson, and of every Democratic President since; is talked of as an Old Federalist. Now is it not rich, for gentlemen devoted to a party not old enough to remember when Gen. Scott was so sweet upon the "rich Irish brogue" to accuse James Buchanan of party sins over thirty-six years old—Provided that all their charges were true, what do they amount to? Simply that away more than half a life time ago, Mr. Buchanan had been attached to a party, to the lineal successor of which they themselves now belong.

But putting aside the carping slanders from which it would be in vain to look for exemption, let us look at who and what Mr. Buchanan is, first presuming that he is not what the know nothing party would have us to think him.

He is a gentleman of some sixty-five or sixty-six years, but appears considerably younger, showing none of the failings of age. Indeed he seems to be mentally and physically in the prime of life, so far as the capacity for mental exertion and the endurance of the fatigues of public office are concerned. Born among the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, of the same Scotch-Irish stock which contributed so important an element to the settlement and population of several of the counties of Western Carolina, he possesses the enduring constitution, of body and mind, so characteristic of that race of people.

As a man Mr. Buchanan stands, by the acknowledgments of even his bitterest opponents, far beyond the reach of suspicion or reproach. His character is without a stain. Amiable, obliging and benevolent, he is best loved where he is best known, and any charge of coldness or selfishness, rather insinuated than openly advanced against him, is easily set at rest by pointing to the number of rising men, in his own State, to whom he lent a helping hand at the outset of their career, and who repay him with a warmth of devotion almost unparalleled. It is not the cold or the selfish man who thus is the friend of the young and struggling. At his own home in Lancaster county, Pa., where Mr. Buchanan is well known, such charges against him would be received with the contempt they deserve.

But it is said that in 1819, Mr. Buchanan was Chairman of a committee at a meeting in Lancaster, Pa., in which certain resolutions were adopted denouncing the Missouri Compromise. One of these resolutions is said to be as follows:—

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislature, to prevent the extension of slavery in any of the territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

Upon this charge, Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania in a short speech recently delivered in Congress, says:— "Now, sir, I am enabled to state, on unquestioned authority, that the declaration that James Buchanan was Chairman of the Committee which framed these resolutions is unfounded and untrue. I undertake here in my place, to say to the House and to the Country, that Mr. Buchanan did not report the resolutions referred to; that he was not the Chairman of the Committee by which they were reported." The whole charge is founded upon a document equally false and spurious, and has been exploded a dozen times before, as has been the story about his saying that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, with a dozen such, the proof for which has been demanded over and over again in the city where the circumstances are said to have occurred; but the proof has not been produced. But they are powerless—they must be powerless against a man, who, as long as twenty years ago, when the abolitionism of the present day first began to show itself, was among the first northern men to resist its inroads—among the first to oppose the circulation of incendiary mail through the mails among the slaves of the United States—to go for the annexation of Texas—the admission of Arkansas—for the Fugitive Slave Law, and to make energetic efforts to effect the repeal of the law of the State of Pennsylvania, denying to the Federal Authorities the use of her prisons for the detention of Fugitive Slaves. He never went for, but always opposed, unyieldingly opposed the Wilnot proviso. And last, but not least, his nationality and his fidelity to the rights of the South, have been endorsed by the assaults which have been made upon him for more than a quarter of a century by the fanatics of the North.

Such is James Buchanan. A man whose reputation is known throughout the world, whose purity of character cannot be doubted, whose political record is such as any man might well be proud of.

And J. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky is worthy to stand by the side of Buchanan. His career in the House, though short, was sufficient to place him in the very front rank of public men, and to exhibit the brilliant qualifications which had enabled him to beat

the ablest and most experienced electioneering speaker in Kentucky. Ex-Governor Letcher, in the strong whig district formerly represented by Henry Clay. He is as true as steel.

This then is how we stand. We have a united party, good candidates, and a good platform. So far, therefore, we have everything to encourage us. But let us now proceed to see that we have nothing to induce undue confidence.

We repeat, what we have said frequently before, that any thing like undue confidence is most carefully to be guarded against. With fair and proper exertion victory is certain to perch upon our banner, but without such exertion, the case is doubtful. We beg to impress upon our Democratic readers this fact, that no party, no matter how strong, can afford to dispense with the conditions of success, without the risk of inevitable defeat. It is true that the Democratic is the only great, united and national party in the country, but it is equally true that between it and all the isms and oppositions, especially at the north, there is a high wall and a deep ditch, while between these isms there is a bond of a common opposition to Democracy, and that in the last resort this bond will be found strong enough to unite them at the polls or in the House of representatives should they succeed in throwing the election into that body.

At the North we have the whole united isms to contend against. At the South we have the Fillmore man alone, who will fight the battles of the Northern fanatics by trying to draw off strength from their only important opponents. So it will be seen that, scattered and demoralized, as the opposition to Democracy is, it has the bond of opposition, and that we must make our calculations to overcome the whole of it.

Our Elector.
It will be seen that the Democratic District Convention which met here on Tuesday last, has placed before the Democracy of the district the name of M. B. Smith Esq., as the Democratic Elector for the Third District.

We have known Mr. Smith well and intimately for years, and can truly say that there is not one pulse in his heart which does not beat in unison with the great principles of Democracy, and that every honorable effort of his voice and of his intellect will be devoted to secure the success of the Democratic party who have honored him by placing their standard in his hands. To those who know him well, these remarks will be superfluous—those who do not may rest assured that, before the canvass is over, they will have equal cause to be satisfied with the choice of the convention. That he will meet his opponents fairly and courteously we feel certain; that he will do so ably and effectively, we feel equally convinced, for we know that he has the talent and the energy to do so, and that his whole heart is in the cause.

In all the counties of the district we have able sub-electors who will discharge their duties faithfully, but, after all, the weight of the work must be done by the party itself. We must all work, and the thing will be done right.

63-T. D. McDowell, Esq., is the member of the Democratic National Committee from North Carolina.

63-In Halifax county we found every body looking forward to a warm canvass and a close vote. So far as we could learn, both sides have brought out their strongest men. The democrats have nominated Dr. Matt. Whitaker for the Senate, and Wm. Hill and James Johnson, Esqs., for the Commons. The opposite party have brought out Mr. Wiggins, former Senator, as a candidate for re-election and nominated Messrs. Smith and Brickle for the Commons. The candidates for sheriff are Snow, Democrat, and Zollicoffer, K. N. Unless we are mistaken, the Democrats have the fairest chance for carrying the county. Gov. Bragg got a flattering vote in Halifax two years ago, and will get an equally flattering one in August next.

On the Cars, and at various places on the route, as well as at the place of speaking, we saw gentlemen from several different counties, as Nash, Edgecombe, Wayne, Green, &c., and the universal opinion expressed was that there would be a decidedly increased vote for Bragg.

The Gov. is in good health and capital spirits, and his canvass through the State has increased his confidence in the success of Democratic principles.

We trust to see the candidates in this section after present appointments are over, which will be after the 18th.

N. C. Medical Society.
The transactions of the last annual meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society are in press, and their publication will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

63-O. P. Meares, Esq., is the Know Nothing or "American" candidate for elector in this district, having been selected for that post by the convention of his party which met here yesterday. Personally, Mr. Meares is known to everybody as a gentleman. Politically, he is in the wrong pew.

63-Last Wednesday evening the k. n. s. held a meeting in the Court House. We heard the music, but the heat was so excessive as to have rendered it a great affliction to sit and hear your own side praised, let alone hearing it abused. We understand that O. P. Meares, Esq., the "American" elector made a very short address; a gentleman from the West, named Brevard, made a pretty long speech, concerning which, a gentleman remarked to us this morning that a few such speeches would relieve the Democrats from all trouble in the canvass, as Mr. B. we understand was exceedingly bitter. C. T. N. Davis, Esq., also made a few remarks.

63-The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions is in session here this week, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman, presiding. We believe the civil docket is considered pretty large. Nothing of public interest.

63-Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table, the second and last volume of Benton's Thirty Years view, being a record of public events during that period of time, as seen from Senator Benton's stand point. For sale by Whitaker.

Later from Havana.
NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The steamship Cahawba has arrived at this port from Havana, with advices to the effect that those who were adopted by the Black Warrior's advisers, and a large business had been transacted. The crop is estimated as being 200,000 short. The rainy season had set in. The Merrimack had arrived at Havana.

Shocking Affair.
CINCINNATI, June 5.—Last night a shocking affair occurred in front of the Burnet House Geo. P. Buell, editor of the Democratic Review, at Washington, made a speech in front of the hotel denouncing the know-nothings and abolitionists, when he was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, and finally he came to blows. In the melee Buell was stabbed in the back with a knife, which penetrating to his lungs, inflicted a dangerous wound. His condition this morning is critical—bleeding internally.

Steamboat Explosion.—Great Loss of Life.
MONTREAL, June 10.—A steamer connecting with the Grand Trunk railroad exploded her boiler to-day, near the village of Langue. The mail conductor was killed, and it is feared that a great number of persons were lost overboard.

Democratic District Convention.
Pursuant to appointment, a Convention of delegates representing the Democratic party in the several Counties in the district, met at the Democratic Committee Room in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Col. Kenan of Duplin, the Convention was organized by calling Thomas Waddle, Esq., of Cumberland County to the Chair, and appointing Forney George of Columbus, and Thos. H. Holmes of Sampson, Secretaries.

The Counties being called on for delegates, the following gentlemen came forward and enrolled their names: Bladen.—Samuel Anders. Brunswick.—G. Curtis, Philip Priceaux, John Moore, O. D. Holmes, Rufus Galloway, Samuel Langdon, John D. Taylor. Columbus.—F. George, T. L. Vail, Wm. Frink, A. J. Butler. Cumberland.—Thomas Waddle, John Bollinger. Duplin.—O. R. Kenan, Zack Smith, H. Grimes, A. M. Faison, J. D. Abernathy, J. W. Blount, J. B. Husey.

New Hanover.—James Garrison, George J. Moore, Joel L. Moore, John A. Corbett, Miles Costin, Chas. Henry, James Fulton, Owen Fennell, N. N. Nixon, A. F. Newkirk. Sampson.—Wm. S. Devane, Wm. Faison, Sr. Thos. H. Holmes, P. Murphy. On motion of James Fulton, George Houston, Esq., of New Hanover, was invited to take a seat as a delegate from New Hanover.

On motion of P. Murphy, it was resolved that a Committee consisting of one from each County, be appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention.

On motion of James Fulton, the same rules and mode of voting were adopted for the regulation of this Convention, as were adopted by the last Clinton Convention, as follows: Resolved, That the vote of the several Counties represented in this Convention shall be counted on the basis of the popular vote cast by such Counties at the election in August, 1854, for the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and that a vote of two-thirds shall be necessary to a declaration of the Convention on any question.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as composing the committee on resolutions: Sampson, P. Murphy; Cumberland, John Bollinger; Bladen, Samuel Anders; Columbus, A. G. Butler; Duplin, O. R. Kenan; New Hanover, James Fulton; Brunswick, Owen D. Holmes.

The Convention took a recess until one o'clock, in order to give the committee time for deliberation. At one o'clock, the committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Patrick Murphy, of Sampson, reported the following which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention heartily approves the nomination made by the Cincinnati Convention of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President, and J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States, and pledges its most earnest and most enthusiastic support in the coming contest.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, we recognize the able statesman, the patriot and the true friend of the people, whose high public life, has risen higher and higher in the estimation of the people of the United States; who, as a still further mark of his wisdom and respectability, has been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, to be the first in his line in the coming year.

Resolved, That we would do with pride and pleasure the course of the able and eloquent Breckinridge of Kentucky, as a gallant son of the West, who, although young and untried, has shown himself to be a man of great promise, and is destined to win still higher laurels under the banner of Democracy and in the service of his country. He is a worthy associate of the favorite son of Pennsylvania, the noble and national Buchanan.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the sound constitutional, States-rights principles re-affirmed by the Democratic National Convention which recently met at Cincinnati—principles upon which the country has prospered, and upon which it alone can continue to prosper, and in an adherence to which the only safety for the Union and the Constitution can be found.

Resolved, That in Gov. Thomas Bragg, our able, popular, and worthy Chief Executive, we recognize the able and patriotic statesman, the tried public officer, and the sagacious statesman, one around whom we are proud to rally as our standard-bearer in the contest in August next.

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Democratic Ratification Meeting at the Capitol.—Speeches from Cass, Douglas and Pierce.
On Saturday Evening last, a Democratic Ratification Meeting was held at Washington City, to respond to the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The meeting which overflowed the large building in which it was held was presided over by Hon. S. A. Smith of Tennessee, assisted by several vice-presidents.

Mr. Smith pledged for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention such a majority as has never been given by Tennessee since the days of Andrew Jackson. Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas, were present and addressed the meeting. The following is from the Washington Union.

Gen. Cass's Speech.
General Cass, on being introduced, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said: I do not come here to make you a formal address. I came to unite with you in your congratulations upon the termination, the fortunate termination, of the mission of the representative body of the democratic party at Cincinnati. I come to you from the East, and I come to you with a message which defies both time and space, announcing that the convention has named to our party the name of a statesman and patriot for the Chief Magistracy of the Union and for our standard-bearer, during the coming contest, who will unite the hearts and hopes and exertions of the whole democracy of the country. And that man is James Buchanan. He is respected by the American people for his services and experience, for his unswerving integrity and unquestioned talents, his intimate acquaintance with public affairs, and for his patriotism and his devotion to the country, in whatever situation he has been placed at home or abroad. He has filled with honor and distinction various high offices, and left them all enjoying a greater measure of public confidence than when he entered them.

—a rare circumstance in the life of a public man in our country. And he is especially respected by his own party for his attachment to his cause and principles, his fidelity in trying times, and his rejection of mere local considerations, always regarding with solicited thoughts the rights of every section of the country. The labors of the convention are closed, and well closed, and now ours—that is, yours and mine, those, indeed, of the whole party—begin. Let us determine to elect our nominee. We can do it, and shall do it. Let every true democrat buckle on his armor—not the armor of Sharpe's rifles, and honorable opponents, the whole of the country, instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but the armor of truth, of reason, and of persuasion, and go forth to the combat, and he is sure to go forth to victory.

And never was there a time which more demanded the patriotism and devotion of every honest-hearted American, than the present. Evil days are upon us, and in the very presence of the nation, the prosperity unknown elsewhere in ancient or modern times, we are engaged in an angry and fearful sectional controversy, whose consequences no man should contemplate without the most gloomy apprehension. One portion of our country, not satisfied with enjoying the rights of self-government, seem to desire to take from the other portion the rights of self-government. The day trial of the Union, the destiny of the Union, under the God of our father and our own God, who led us through the waters and the desert to this beautiful land, not of promise, but of performance—under His overruling Providence the destiny of this Union is in the hands and hands of the democratic party. Our old friends, the friends of the Union, who have given us the days of the lamented Clay and Webster—who so long carried on a contest with our party upon great constitutional questions, and in a spirit of liberal patriotism, are disbanded. Its leaders are dead or discouraged, its standard is in the dust, and its time-honored distinctive principles are among the things that have been, and mainly out of the ruins have sprung the principles of the Know Nothing party, who, in the very presence of the nation, the prosperity unknown elsewhere in ancient or modern times, we are engaged in an angry and fearful sectional controversy, whose consequences no man should contemplate without the most gloomy apprehension.

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sign services, and wherever commanding abilities and integrity were required for the discharge of high duties. Everywhere in the line of duty he has been found. James Buchanan elevating his own reputation, while sustaining and carrying forward the interest and honor of his country. He was a man without a stain upon his private character, and with a political record which has never been equalled, from the days of Jackson down to the present time.

Allusion was made to the signal services which he had performed, not the least of which was the delicate duty of representing this country at the first court in the world during the present administration. Such was the man whom the democracy had presented to them for their consideration. The candidate for vice presidency was too well known to a Washington audience to require much praise. Most of them knew him personally, and all that was necessary was to know him in order to love him. He possessed the highest qualities for the office for which he was now designated, or for a higher station in future years when his experience should be more fully matured. The democracy thus had standard-bearers with which they could defy the combined forces of the enemy. They were one compact party, professing one common creed; and they were arrayed against the allied forces of abolitionism, know-nothingism, and every other ism. He rejoiced that they had got all the isms into one common line; and he longed to see the day when the democracy could rake them all down at once. These isms were animated by one common sentiment, and that was hostility to the democratic party. Abolitionism and know-nothingism were first cousins generally; but in Illinois they were at least brothers, and in some States twins at that. They would always go for the same candidate, whether the candidate was a Democrat or an abolitionist. The coming conflict, however, he believed, was one in which the democracy would triumph, and the effect of that triumph would be to restore peace, quiet, and stability to the Union. There were no longer any dissensions in the democratic ranks; for all who agreed in principle were now invited to act together, without regard to party differences. One of the great principles of their faith was the equality of the States, and the right of self-government in the Territories, subject to the limitations of the constitution; or, in other words, the great principle of the Nebraska bill. [Loud applause.] There were no more any anti-Nebraska democrats now than there were white black birds to be found. The platform endorsed the Nebraska bill; and when more said Mr. B., could I do more? If there was anything more to be desired, it was to be found in the residue of the platform, and he cordially responded to every clause therein embraced. The democratic party was united with a common creed and common objects; and they were marching certainly and surely to a common victory.

The platform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas, and it declared that treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be punished. That was the whole question involved—whether the supremacy of the laws should be maintained, or whether mob violence should overcome the officers of the law. On this question, between law and violence the democracy had expressed their sentiments; they said that the laws should be executed so long as they stand upon the statute book. But the black republicans say that they will trample upon the law, and shoot down the officers who execute it, because they do not like the law. The whole question was whether law and order and the constitution shall prevail, or whether lawless violence and mob law shall rule in the Territory. The democracy said that they would maintain the supremacy of the laws, and that they would execute the laws as they stand upon the statute book. But the black republicans say that they will trample upon the law, and shoot down the officers who execute it, because they do not like the law. The whole question was whether law and order and the constitution shall prevail, or whether lawless violence and mob law shall rule in the Territory. The democracy said that they would maintain the supremacy of the laws, and that they would execute the laws as they stand upon the statute book.

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